Presuming on this, they had consulted much together. Not only had they sketched provisionally the plan of a Southern Confederacy, but they had taken measures to regulate their relations with foreign Powers. One of their number, travelling abroad, had been instructed to prepare the way for the negotiation of a commercial treaty with Great Britain. One of the first acts of the new Confederacy was to invest him publicly with the diplomatic character, and it was at once understood that commercial arrangements would be made, the value of which would secure to the infant League all the advantages of an alliance with that powerful nation.* The advantages of an alliance with that powerful nation.* The designation of a gentleman as minister, who had so long, without any ostensible motive, resided near the Court of St.

James, left no doubt that all things had been already arranged. The treaty soon after promulgated, therefore, surprised no body, except indeed that some of its details were too obviously beneficial to be the process of the procedure, though we should still doubt the procedure, though we should still doubt the properties of the measures under expects, we shall offer no objection to the procedure, though we should still doubt the properties of the measure under existing circumstances. beneficial to both parties to have been expected. Not only in war, but in peace, do nations seem to think it less important to do good to themselves than to do harm to each other. The system of free trade now established, which has restored to the South the full benefit of its natural advantages, and made it once more the most flourishing and prosperous country on earth; which has multiplied the manufactories of whilst Gen. Jackson was President, he would have dispersed Great Britain, and increased her revenue by an increase of consumption and resources, even while some branches of revenue were cut off; and which, at the same time, has broken the power of her envious rival in the North, and put an end forever to that artificial prosperity engendered by the oppres sion and plunder of the Southern States, is such an anomal in modern diplomacy, that the rulers at Richmond, or even at Washington, might well have been surprised at it."

Did mortal man ever, in a work merely of imagination, written and published thirteen years before, meet with such an exact prefiguration of the argument and prophecies of his own day as these extracts afford? We could fill a whole page of this paper with extracts equally striking; but will make only one more, out of several passages in "The Partisan Leader," in which the argument of the disaffected presses of the South at this day is anticipated as exactly as if the writers had had these papers before them:

" What are the evils of disunion "

rowly into the question ?"

"Weakness, dissension, and the danger to liberty from the standing armies of distinct and rival Powers." "Hence you have never permitted yourself to look nar-

"I never have. I have no doubt of our wrongs; but ! have never suffered myself to weigh them against disunion.

That I have been taught to regard as the maximum of evil." "But disunion has now come. + The question now is whether you shall continue to bear these wrongs, or seek the remedy offered by an invitation to join the Southern Confederacy? The evils of which you speak would certainly not be increased by such a step. We might weaken the North, but not ourselves. As to standing armies, here we have one among us. The motive which that danger presented is now reversed in its operation. While we remain as we are, the standing army is fastened upon us. By the proposed change, we shake it off. Then, as to dissension, if there is no cause of war now, there would be none then. Indeed the only cause would be removed, and it would be seen that both parties had every inducement to peace. Even in the present unnatural condition, you see that, the separation having once taken place, there remains nothing to quarrel

But, exclaims some conscientious favorer of the

Nashville Convention project, "this is only a Romance, and proves nothing!" Nothing that has actually happened, we agree, but much that it is nenessary to prevent, as far as we can, by exposing to strable," they would consider such an appalling consummaour readers the danger of the Nashville Convention project. Far wiser were it to take warning even from a dream like this, than to stand with folded arms whilst the agitators are hurrying on the country to irremediable ruint. This remeates on the country to irremediable ruin! This romance Union, but will maintain and uphold it, in all its integrity, was written by an individual deep in the confidence and with all its guaranties. of the Leaders of the so-called State Rights' party. A believer in the doctrine of Nullification, and deeply wounded by the defeat of that project by the energy of President Jackson and the sober sense of the People, the project of a Southern Confederacy presented itself to the author of this book, through the medium of his association with the master spirits who even at that day had conceived this project; and the book was written with the intent, apparently, of working upon the ambition and State pride of his native State, to induce her to take the initiatory step in this disorganizing scheme. If such was its intent, as we see no reason to doubt, the publication not only failed of its object, but excited so little interest, even in Virginia, that it is already forgotten. But the few extracts which we have given will serve to show that the idea of a Southern Confederacy has been entertained, by a certain school of politicians in the South, for many years; that it has its foundation not altogether in grievances of recent date, assigned as grounds for it, but in part, it may be feared, in a settled hostility to the Union-to the United States-to the

that, as things now are, "they cannot continue in that, as things now are, "they cannot continue in composure the dissolution of this Union, cemented by the the Union consistently with honor and safety," is far from being so universal as it is represented to be. We append as much of the evidence upon which this conviction is founded as we can to day dead to every noble impulse of the human heart, if they would in reality their whole efforts will be to sow the seeds of treamake room for.

EXCERPTS FROM THE SOUTHERN AND SOUTH-

PROM THE GREENVILLE (TENNESSEE) SPY.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION .- Such is the excitement the Union, on the ground that her constitution does not tolerate slavery within the limits prescribed for the State. This, in our judgment, is going too far, and it ought to be condemned by the South itself.

The subject of slavery is one which belongs peculiarly to the States, and Congress has no right to prescribe their action upon it in any respect. If the people of California think proper to exclude it by their constitution, they should not, on that account he denied admission into the country of the country ject belongs to them, and they alone have the right to control Congress has no right to say they shall or they shall not trate slavery by their organic law; and we should, as a firm friend of the South, regret to see any Southern man, under any pretence whatever, arrogate to himself the power which would deny to the people of California, or any other territory, who may hereafter apply for admission into the Union, the exercise of this important fundamental right.

Southern members have a responsible duty to discharge, and they ought to do it with due firmness, deliberation, and independence. No over-wrought zeal should drive them into

independence. No over-wrought zeal should drive them into what is wrong, or bullying opposition fright them from what is right. They should plant themselves firmly upon the constitution, and there stand unmoved by passion or prejudice, and unintimidated by power or threats. The South has rights, and she need not resort to any thing wrong or unconstitutional to maintain them. It is enough that she maintain the guaranties of the constitution, and they will sufficiently restort has institutions.

PROM THE MORTH CAROLINA WATCHMAN. A writer in the Standard, fearing that the people will not send delegates to the Nashville Convention, proposes that the Convention of either party to nominate a candidate for

* See the passage parallel to this, in the extract in the preceding columns, from the Democratic Review. + See Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 1850 : " These States,

propriety of the measure under existing circumstances.

PROM THE NASHVILLE GAZETTE.

It was remarked, a day or two since, by a grey-haired pait as a band of traitors! Our venerable friend loves this glorious Union; it is associated with all that is hallowed in his nemory, and he cannot tolerate that spirit of evil that would

FROM THE JACKSON (MISSISSIPPI) "SOUTHRON." "They who, without exhausting pacific measures, on the least motive, indicate a disposition to push things to ex-fremities, show that justificative reasons, in their mouths, are only pretences; they eagerly seize the opportunity of indulging their passions, and of gratifying their ambition under some color of right."

'under some color of right."

Are there not, even in these our own times, plenty of cases resembling that to which the above passage from an eminent publicist applies. Some have immense bumps of destructiveness in their heads, and, like a certain unwieldy animal in a chine above. china shop, cannot turn round but what their natures compe them to smash something. They have no reverence for the great, the beautiful, or the harmonious; and are therefore ever ready to lay sacrilegious hands upon the most sacred and venerable institutions from the mere love of novelty and change. Such men are the bane of Republics and the destroyers of human liberty.

FROM THE NASHVILLE BANNER OF FEBRUARY 21. If the men who form this Convention come here to pass a long string of resolutions, having little or no meaning, the movement will be simply ridiculous—something of which they themselves now indicate their fears.

If, on the other hand, they come here to advocate a "dissolution of the Union," to plot the destruction of the labors of Washington, and Franklin, and Jefferson, and Madison, they will be stamped as workers of treason in all future time, as men fully obnoxious to the censures eloquently pronounced upon the South Carolina conventionists by Gen. Jackson. Let them take any course they please, the movements of these men, besides being perilous in the extreme, so far as their own position hereafter may be involved, is full of danger to the State, and cannot be justified by any thing which

The man who deliberately avows disunion to be desirable, proves that he belongs not to those who would only adopt so terrible an alternative in the last resort, but rather to that misguided and feeble band who have taught themselves so long to regard a separation as a source of material interest to the

far from echoing the guilty aspiration that "disunion is detion as a blasting evidence of Almighty wrath, and would con-

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION. - We have before expressed our hostility to a convention of politicians who do not re-present the will of the people—who do not receive their com-mission from this only legitimate source of all power—to such a Convention as will meet at Nashville in June next. For such a Convention of resolution-mongers we have an utter aversion. If the portentous crisis, which it has been foretold for twenty years as being just at hand, is now actually impending, and the emergency calls for immediate and decisive action, let those act who are most interested - who have the largest stake at risk—the people. Let the people meet in their primary assemblies—deliberate and counsel together, and decide fo themselves upon some definite course of action, when the time for such action shall arrive; and let the busy agitators who are stirring up the public to mutiny, understand their true position—that they are only integral parts of the whole, with no peculiar attributes of authority, and no right to dictate or prescribe any particular course of conduct. It is particularly prescribe any particular course of conduct. It is particularly inappropriate to the functions of legislators to determine upon this important matter, without first consulting with their constituents, and receiving their instructions.

If the emergency require action, let us have a convention of the people, and whatever they determine upon will be "by authority", and a ""

masses; but the voice that will be emitted from such a body of politicians as will constitute the Nashville Convention will but " sound and fury signifying nothing.

FROM THE LEBANON (TENNESSEE) PACKET.

The slavery question seems to be exciting more interes Government under which we live.

We have expressed our conviction that the sentiment, imputed to the people of the Southern States, the fate of our glorious country. Northern fanatics, fanatics of the South, seem to design and contemplate with perfect it was erected—to have forgotten the mighty struggle that our review the history of their country and bring to their minds crimes of their sons—the proud monuments that have been erected to their valor will be torn down and mutilated. The Goddess of Liberty will depart in mourning, with tears in her eyes, for her home at which she rested during the middle ages, and her sacred halls will be descrated by the hellish orgies of the fiends of anarchy and despotism. Does it not make the blood course rapidly through the veins of every true Tennes-sean to reflect that his own gallant State is the place appointed by the enemies of his country at which to meet for the pur-pose of carrying out their wicked designs against this Union! Yes, the fell disorganizers of the South, in the fulness of their ted the graves of White and of Jackson profanity, have sele as the most suitable place to commence a crusade against the only hope of man. And may they, as they approach the bor-ders of our State, read upon the tombstones of our heroes and ders of our State, read upon the tombstones of our heroes and patriots a language more terrific than that which appeared on the wall before the eyes of the trembling Belshazzar!

FROM THE NASHVILLE TRUE WHIG.

Is the object of the Convention to indulge in menacion and violent language, to declaim of fraternal war and blood-shed, and to pass high sounding resolutions? If so, we are opposed to assuming any such vaporing attitude. As to the feelings of the people of the South upon this vexed question, the North already knows them. As to threatening the North with what we will do, that is not the way in which determined men, who know their rights, are in the habit of asserting them, and neither is it the way to operate on the judgment and sense of justice of a bold adversary. Our threats of violence may be treated with disregard and even contempt. Our strength, as ye', is one of moral power, resting on justice, right; generosity, and the requirements of fraternal connexion, and let us be all right; generosity, and the requirements of fraternal connexion, and let us, by all means, retain that power unimpaired. Is the Convention, in adopting a mode of resistance, to take the initiatory steps to a dissolution of the Union and the establishment of a Southern Confederacy? If so, we protest against

who, watching the progress of events, had clearly seen the point to which they tended."

"They had seen that secssion must come, and that, come when it might, their influence would be proportioned to their past disgraces. Presuming on this, they had consulted much together. Not only had they sketched provisionally the plan of a Southern, we would suggest that the people ought to have a say in this matter; and when they administed the sketched provisionally the plan of a Southern men leads them to desire the adoption of such a mode of resistance" as will inevitably bring about a dissouthern men leads them to desire the adoption of such a mode of resistance" as will inevitably bring about a dissouthern men leads them to desire the adoption of such a willing expenses of said delegates.

Not, with all due deference to the opinions of these wise ought to have a say in this matter; and when they administed the proposed to the plan of a Southern men leads them to desire the adoption of such a "mode of resistance" as will inevitably bring about a dissouthern men leads them to desire the adoption of such a "mode of resistance" as will inevitably bring about a dissouthern men leads them to desire the adoption of such a "mode of resistance" as will inevitably bring about a dissouthern men leads them to desire the adoption of such a "mode of resistance" as will inevitably bring about a dissouthern men leads them to desire the adoption of such a "mode of resistance" as will inevitably bring about a dissouthern men leads them to desire the adoption of such a "mode of resistance" as will inevitably bring about a dissouthern men leads them to desire the adoption of such a "mode of resistance" as will inevitably bring about a dissouthern men leads them to desire the adoption of such as "mode of resistance" as will inevitably bring about a dissouthern men leads them to desire the adoption of such as "mode of resistance" as will inevitably bring about a dissouthern men leads them to desire the adoption of such as "mode of resista Convention, we are opposed to pledging Tennessee to abide whatever course its members may think proper to adopt.

PROM "THE SOUTHERN JOURNAL," MONTICELLO, (MISS.) A prospectus was circulating at Washington a week or so ago for a paper which was to advocate a dissolution of the Union in a peaceable way. A correspondent of the Charles-ton News learns that a large number of cash subscribers have "taken stock" in the concern. Such a paper would have a contrary effect upon the public mind from that intended by its contrary effect upon the public mind from that intended by its proprietors. Its very existence would awake the great mass of the people to reflection upon the subject—a reflection calm, dispassionate, in which they would see their true interest and duty, and the dangerous precipice to which sectional jealousy and party rancor are hastening the republic; and, before it becomes too late to conciliate, peaceful measures might be adopted. Upon the whole, such a paper would do perhaps more good than harm, although its publishers should be held as infamous. We feel that it is incumbent upon the South to stand by her constitutional rights, let the consequences be to stand by her constitutional rights, let the consequences be what they may, but the true-hearted patriot will shrink from the idea of coolly treating and scheming for a dissolution

FROM THE HUNTSVILLE (ALABAMA) DEMOCRAT.

This glorious fabric of the American Union was not reared This glotious labric of the American Union was not reared in a day, or without cost to the masses of people who compose it. It was reared by the people themselves, in person and through their delegates chosen by themselves, at a tremendous cost of treasure, of cares and anxieties, tears and bloodshed, and hecatombs of precious lives. Its first construction "tried men's souls;" its progress to present grandeur and power has been the result of time and great labor, amidst care and anxiety. The needle are vitally interested. deur and power has been the result of time and great abor, amidst care and anxiety. The people are vitally interested in the question of its PRESERVATION OR DISSOLUTION. Therefore, they should be consulted as to the men who are that for them in this fearful emergency. For a legislative convention or caucus to assume to act for them, and take the whole matter out of their hands, without the semblance of authority or the shadow of precedent, is arrogant in the extreme. It is virtually to renounce the postulate that the people are capable virtually to renounce the postulate that the people are capable of self-government, and to deny that they are the source of all political power. It is like beginning with the roof to build

Virginia has adopted strong resolutions in relation to the continued wrongs of the North. But she plants herself on the true constitutional grounds, and especially takes care to exclude the admission of California as one of the grounds for her action. Indeed, this unguarded step on the part of the late Legislature meets but with little support, either at home or abroad. Her obvious course, like Virginia, in taking her stand was to have because for the constitution, and ing her stand, was to base herself on the constitution; and at all events not to have made it imperative upon the Governor to call a Convention, on the admission of California as a plain is the matter, as we have done. State, even were the boundary readjusted, or the Missouri compromise adopted by Congress.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS, (WADESBOROUGH.) DISSOLUTION .- As an antidote to the evils above referred now is likely to occur respecting the rights or interests of the South. people to interfere with our institutions, and out of the power of slaves to run away to that section, then we would be in favor of dissolution, as a last resort. But, as there is no way of making an impassable barrier between the North and South, we cannot see that dissolution could help any one much. We can see how it would augment the evils tenfold. But Mr. Clay has portrayed the evils of dissolution in such a masterly manner that it is hardly worth our while to touch on it. Howthe guidance of such rash and desperate leaders.

But we have few fears of the South at this momentous juncture. The public sentiment of nine-tenths of her citizens will rebuke the opinion of Mr. Calhoun, and stamp it as a calumny upon the slaveholding part of the community. The people of the South, so far from the size of the states and the speech of the states are the union dissolved to the

people of the South, so far from regarding disunion as "inevitable," look confidently for an honorable and friendly compromise of existing difficulties, by which the links that bind
as a part of the same great confederacy? To the second and
third questions we think every one will answer no. The result would be the slave of A would run, say to Pennsylvania. sult would be, the slave of A would run, say to Pennsylvania A would follow him there. He would not then, as now, have the sanction of a General Government for doing so, but must but to be met with perhaps a stronger posse. Most likely he would be very badly used without having in any way gained his end. He would come home, complain to his own Govcrimination and recrimination would take place finally to end in one of the most disastrous wars that ever de solated a once happy country.

FROM THE SELMA (ALABAMA) REPORTER.

NASHVILLE CONVENTION .- A legislative caucus was held last winter in Montgomery, just before the adjournment of the Legislature, at which delegates were nominated to represent Alabama in the Nashville Convention. We are unwilling to see the people of Alabama committed by delegates which others have selected for them to the reckless desperation of the first act, to be made ridiculous by the folly of the other. So far as we know, the people have not made a single movement to-wards the call of this Nashville Convention. If they had felt any wish to be there, they know how to do it, independently of all gratuitous displays of legislative zeal. We believe this Nashville Convention has been gotten up by the enemies of Gen. Taylor, and that the politicians who gave it birth, after the personal gratification which they are to derive from letting off their small bottles of thunder, hope to break the old here down in the South, as not to be relied upon for the protection

of its constitutional rights.
We are heartily sick of this everlasting twaddling about the South-the South-that word of talismanic charm with Southern demagogues. We wish to see the South protect its rights to the last extremity, if necessary. Far better is it for her to suffer utter annihilation than to allow other sections of the Union to exercise any sort of power whatever over her own spect, let us forbear any further gasconading, and when the time comes for action, act as becomes a brave and enlightened people, who understand and will maintain their rights.

FROM THE FRANKLIN (TENN.) REVIEW. THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION .- The rulers of the "kingdom" of South Carolina have already appointed delegates to come up to Nashville, and hatch out their disunion treason or the soil of Tennessee. Nobody in Tennessee invited the blood of the bravest men that ever died in the defence of the rights of man. They seem to have forgotten the cost at which action against the Union, but such abhorrent Abolitionists as ____ and ____. Their object is professedly to show their devotion to the interests of the slave States, but son, and to give character to their infamy by having to say that the scenes of the Revolution—see their fathers march through sleepless nights and anxious days, through blood and death, from battlefield to battlefield, with nothing to animate them ticians whose sole object is to dissolve the Union, that they it was done in Tennessee. We tell them that Tennes from battlefield to battlefield, with nothing to animate them but the love of liberty and the hope that their children might be free, it would force them to pause in their wild and heedless course of ruin and destruction, and shrink back aghast at less course of ruin and destruction, and shrink back aghast at less course of ruin and destruction, and shrink back aghast at less course of ruin and destruction, and shrink back aghast at less course of ruin and destruction, and shrink back aghast at less course of ruin and destruction, and shrink back aghast at less course of ruin and destruction, and shrink back aghast at less course of ruin and destruction, and shrink back aghast at less course of ruin and destruction. They approve and while hear of this Convention. They approve and wall the ticians whose sole object is to dissolve the Union, that they Washington on this perplexing question, that we fear the spirit of opposition will drive some of the Southern members into extremes. The indications now are, that some of them will vote against the admission of California as a State into the Union, on the ground that her constitution does not tolerate lawry within the limits prescribed for the State. This, in our judgment, is going too far, and it ought to be condemed. The mad-cap nullifying disunionists of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, or Mississippi, or wherever they may be found, need not trouble themselves to appoint delegates to Nashville. If their own States are unwilling to have their names linked with the proceedings of a disunion Convention, much more will Tennessee desire to preserve her own fair fame and glorious character unsuilled from the base contami-

FROM THE FLORENCE (ALABAMA) ENQUIRER. We have heretofore neglected to notice the address of our Representative in Congress. We do not republish it, because we think we can find something more interesting wherewith to fill our columns. The address contains nothing that does not relate to the slavery question; the author all the while endeavoring to infuse into his constituents some of the fervor that now rages so terribly among the politicians. But we imagine, from unmistakable symptoms, that his efforts will be in vain; the people seem to be "as calm as a pan of milk," the Wilmot proviso is seldom mentioned in conversation, and distanton, when spoken of at all, is laughed at as absurd and preposterous.

FROM THE WINCHESTER (VA.) REPUBLICAN.

SOUTHERN FEELING .- Now that the thinking portion of the People have had time to reflect seriously upon the proposed measure of the Nashville Southern Convention, they treat it with the most decided marks of disapprobation and dislike. For ourselves we have scouted the idea from its very origin, knowing that it would effect nothing towards an adjustment of the difficulties between the North and the South,

justment of the difficulties between the North and the South, but, on the contrary, only have a tendency to widen the breach which already unfortunately exists.

The Southern Convention looks to something like a plan for distanton, we are confident, although it is not so represented at this time. We do not even like to contemplate a result of this kind, and must therefore give our most unfeigned refusal to take hold. It occupies just the same place in our

estimation as the famed Buffalo Convention, at which some aspirants we know of hoped to gain a glorious immortality but found, instead, a grave for all their cherished persona

lesigns.

The Convention, if held, will inevitably lead to the call of The Convention, if held, will inevitably lead to the call of an antagonistical assemblage in the North. This will again excite a rally on the part of the South, and the contention being aggravated each time, it is easy to foresee the dire termination which will ensue. The people of the Northern States have no right to interfere with our institutions. This is apparent. But have they done so, as yet? Some few of the most blind have merely talked about it. By this movement we will be, in fact, anticipating what will now, in all likelihood, never happen. Let us wait until they carry their talk into actual effect; let us wait until a bill, passed by Congress and signed by the President, invades our rights. The invasion being by the President, invades our rights. The invasion being really made, it will then be our part to adopt remedial measures for our common defence.

FROM THE HILLSBOROUGH (N. C.) RECORDER.

But the editor of the Democrat objects to our expression that "we hope we shall always be ready to defend the rights of the South under our constitution." He seems to hoot at so simple an idea. He affects to look upon the constitution as an unmeaning instrument, with provisions so obscure that our "wisest and ablest men" cannot understand it; and treats our reference to it as a humbug, "a mere excuse for weak hearts to crawl out under." We have been taught to look upon the constitution with more reverence; and it will take more experience than we have yet had to convince us that the rights of the South are not much more safe under its provisions than they would be under any scheme which the Nashville Convention is likely to provide. Those hairbrained zealots who profess to sneer at the safeguards which the constitution has provided for our rights, have yet to learn that it is much easier to pull down an edifice than to build one; and, whatever conceits they may have of their ability, we are inclined to believe that the great mass of the people would much prefer a constitution framed by Washington, Madison, and their compatriots, to one framed by these wise-

The editor says he is not left to conjecture as to our posi-tion; for we have declared that "disunion is no remedy for any evil, present or prospective, real or imaginary." In this particular we did not intend he should be left to conjecture. On a subject of so much importance we wish to speak plain; and we are ready to repeat the expression. We are even ready to go further, and say, that disunion would not only be ineffectual in preventing evils, but would be the parent of unnumbered evils, the contemplation of which would make the heart of the patriot sink within him. The fate of all the agrient republics is before us, and we are not to suppose that human nature is essentially different now from what it was then. Border conflicts would be sure to arise, and we might expect the scenes which the editor of the Democrat has de picted under another supposition: "our property would be destroyed, our slaves set free, our fair fields made the scenes of death and desolation." It is true we might inflict injuries as deep as we received; but that would not relieve us from suffering. The editor surely has not looked in the face the consequences which his course is inviting. What does he expectfrom the Nashville Convention? Does he, like some of his toadjutors, favor disunion? We wish him to speak

FRIM THE AMERICAN WHIG, [GRIFFIN, GEORGIA.] It has been believed by many sensible men in Georgia for years lack, that there are those among us who really desire a dissolution of the Union; and we fear that they were the lead ing spitts in our Legislature, else the doors against the best and mot effectual way to settle the difficulty would not have been cleed, and the admission of California made one of the grounds for calling a Convention.

This thing of assembling a Convention to stand in oppo-

sition to he General Government is a serious thing to all reflecting bvers of the Union. It is a species of insubordination, if we may apply the term to a free people, that has too much the appearance and spirit of disunion, to be thought of lightly. Therefore, when we have no right infringed, but a mere supposed interest prejudiced, we should not for a moment think of calling a Convention.

FROM THE MEMPHIS (TENN.) RAGLE. The TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE has adjourned, and with out passing any belligerent slavery resolutions. Both parties were to sensible and patriotic to further endanger the Union by sill, blustering resolves about what ought to be done, if Congress should again do what the last Congress did, and if Gen. Taylor should do what President Polk did do—sign a Wilmot proviso bill. They did well in doing nothing-very. For, as we have all along predicted, the Wilmot "humbug," as Gen. Cass not inaptly styled it, as fer-mening itself to death. We had an abiding hope and confidence that the strong, sound sense and patriotism of General Taxon would happily settle this difficulty which demagogues have engendered between the two sections of the country, and the prospect now is that a settlement will speedily be effect-ed—the question forever settled, and our Union still preserved; and all, in spite of Northern factionists and Southern dis-

PROM THE TENTH "LEGION." VIRGINIA. We have an abiding confidence in the loyalty and devotion of the chivalrous sons of the South to the Union. Whenever we shall be convinced to the contrary, whenever it shall be manifest that their proposed Southern Convention looks to a dissolution of the Union as its object, we can no longer hold felowship with them. We never can, and never shall, advocate lisunion under any possible circumstances; on the contrary. we would enforce the doctrines of the celebrated procla

of Gen. JACKSON, against any State or States that should attempt to nullify the Union. These are our views, and we feel assured that they embody the sentiments of the people of Virginia, and, indeed, of the cool reflecting people of the South generally. The preservation of the Union, at all South generally. The presentant to every other obligation. FROM THE NASHVILLE BANNER.

Mr. May, of the Anti-Slavery Convention at Boston, riend, as it appears, and backer of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, thus leads off:

ads off:
"We proclaim it as our unalterable purpose and determination to live and to labor for a dissolution of the preto live and to labor for a diss sent Union by all LAWFUL and JUST, though BLOODLESS FUBLIC, that shall be such not in name only, but in full, living reality and truth. And we do hereby invite and entreat all our fellow-citizens, and the friends of Justice, Humanity, and true Liberty throughout the Northern States, unite with us in laboring for so glorious an object."

No response, thank Heaven, goes from Tennessee echoing his treasonable cry; but disunion, South, does not scruple t join in the attack upon the constitution—upon the unity of the country; and it is for the great masses of the liberal, and enlightened, and patriotic, to wrest from these incendiaries the torches with which they would fire the temple of liberty, and destroy the hopes of the friends of republican progr

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1 sp	plendid prize of	50,000
1	do	30,000
1	do	20,000
1	do	15,000
1	do	11,556
30	do	3,000
250	do (lowest 3-number prizes)	2,000
65 pt	rizes of	500
65	do	300
65	do	200
65	do	160
4,810	do	80
27,040	do	40
Tickets	\$40-Halves \$20-Quarters \$10-Eig	hths \$5.
Price of	certificates of packages, in the above is follows:	
	tificate of package of 26 whole tickets	\$500 00
De	do of halves	250 0

Do. do 26 quarters 125 00
Do. do 26 eighths 62 50
A certificate of a package of wholes will entitle the holder all over \$442 nett that may be drawn by the twenty-six tickets named therein. Certificates of halves, quarters, and eighths

n proportion.

This splendid scheme is one of the most attractive ever This spiented scheme is one of the most attractive ever drawn in the United States, and is well worthy of the attention of adventurers. The lowest prize that can be drawn by a ticket having on it three of the drawn numbers, is \$2,000. Orders for tickets and shares and certificates of packages in the above magnificent scheme will be promptly attended to, and an account of the drawing will be sent immediately after it is over to all who may order tickets from us.

is over to all who may order tickets from us.

Address J. & C. MAURY, Agents,

TO THE EDITORS.

URBANA, (MD.) MARCH 7, 1850. Messrs. Epirors: I wish it were possible to make a true impression upon the minds of Southern men in Congress as to the comparatively small number of people at the North who are inclined so to treat the slavery question as in the least to interfere with the interests of the South. I have reided in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and in both city and country in each of these States; and every where I have been in the habit of mixing pretty freely with my fellow-men in the various grades and conditions of society. In looking back upon what I have seen for the last twenty years, one thing stands out prominent in my recollection. An abolitionist, in the now common acceptation of the term, I have found a rara avis in erris-every where a man distinguished from the mass of his fellow-men, and by the most looked gratitude and recompense to their faithful Representatives? pon with a considerable degree of suspicion. There may be exceptions in limited localities: but n nearly a dozen homes, which I have found, for ifferent periods in each, I know of none.

crusade against slavery. One of the most active men that I have known, as a Free-Soil politician, would, I am confident, have left the subject to sleep till he slept in his grave, had it not been for other hopes than those of mere philanthropy. Of the want of philanthropy I would not accuse him; but he would have desired a clearer case than that of modern abolitionism to engage him in such activities as, for a time, occupied him with the affairs of the Buffalo platform.

The truth, as it seems to me, is this: a few Northern men, and I presume the most of them quite sincere, (I speak of those who are not apparently concerned in party politics,) really believe that they have a mission in the world for the abolition of slavery; and some of them are willing to hazard every thing for this purpose. Now, as every body knows, with the present facilities for printing, any man capable of wielding a pen can make more noise than a thousand who want this power. It requires, then, but a few, say one in a one extremity of the Union to the other; while the the Minister of Foreign Relations. He then presented the great mass of people go quietly about their daily cocupations, taking little interest in any but their Major C. A. Oed own and their immediate neighbor's affairs. So, to use the hackneved comparison, a few grasshoppers in the field make more noise than the whole herd grazing in it.

These things being so, can it be right that men should talk of putting in peril the great interests of the millions in our republic on account of the errors or crimes of a few. Some, at the North, err from not duly regarding the limits of human responsibility; some may be criminal in not loving their neighbors as themselves; not viewing slavery as they would if directly concerned in its maintenance: but ought the penalty of their wrong-doing to be visited upon a whole nation?

I am aware this is but a partial view of the great natter now in question: but it presents an element of the case that ought to be very seriously regarded. Let me add: I am now among slaveholders; but not one do I find who would not rather lose his whole interest in any rights now at stake than hazard any open breach of the Union.

The following Communication is excepted from the rule of general exclusion of communicated articles on the subject from our columns, by reason of its being the sequel to an article from the same pen, published before the rule referred to was reestablished.]

PETERSBURG, (VA.) MARCH 3, 1856.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer : I do not consider it a departure from my habit to keep this day sacred that I shall proceed to express the meditations of my mind on the evil of the day. I shall confine the expression to a few only of my thoughts on the subject. I wish to say, in the first place, that my letter of the 25th

altimo did not, nor was it intended to, express my own pinions in respect to slavery in the Territories and the District. I do not perceive how any legislation can be had which will satisfy all parties, and yet embody only the opinions peculiar to any one of the parties to the controversy. There are settled differences of opinion on almost every topic involved in the deplored contest, not only between the North and the South, but also between the obscurest and the most distinguished individuals inhabiting the two regions. It would seem that it has been tried quite long enough for all to find out, beyond a peradventure, that neither of the parties will vield all and receive nothing in return. The occasion demands compromise, and it is in this spirit that I wrote that etter; to be treated as a whole, not in parcels.

I wish also to say, by way of explanation, that if the questions expressly embraced in the three resolutions which I have suggested were settled, though I may have gone too far in adding that the kindred topics of dispute might be "readily adjusted," it cannot be doubted that these minor matters would be discussed and adjusted without much general excitement. I refrain from any further remark respecting more effectual egislation for the recovery of fugitive slaves than to say that,

whilst this is insisted on by the South, it is so little and by so few in the North resisted, it is only requisite that the Congress shall get to work to have the rights of the South satisfactorily secured. I wish to offer a few remarks on the two most important

subjects embraced in my two first resolutions, which are subjects embraced in my two first resolutions, which are strenuously contested. It is well known that a party in the North would exclude negro slavery from all the Territories aready, or to be acquired. It is as well known that a cisco, and I also thank the other American Officers for their aheady, or to be acquired. It is as well known that a party in the South contends for the right, under the constitution, to emigrate with slaves to any and all such Territories, to be there held under the shield of the Federal Union, and by its sanction of suitable legislation. It is scarcely less well known that the South would acquiesce in the extension to by one, that shall not be done which is insisted on by the desirous to form a reciprocal treaty. other, in their unholy strife for places of honor. They profess to be governed by principle, and to yield is to give up from unworthy precedents, and stands out foremost in guaranoffice, the desire of which formed their professed convictions. tying the entire independence of his Majesty, of respecting Of course the larger these parties in their respective sections the greater will be the difficulty of coming to terms. The nation as the United States can well afford to allow the little stake is the peace of the country, if not the Union itself. kingdom of Kamehameha III. to enjoy. The question here is, how many of the representatives of the States and of the people, before whom, now assembled, the subject is under contestation, are governed by principle, and have not come to the conclusion, on the one side or the other. in calculating the prospect of promotion, or the chances of retaining their foothold in office? If, as it must turn out to be the case, should the vexed question be now settled, there is a majority of those representatives, in both the Senate and the House, who are governed by principle, each side must have respect for the other; and then the question is presented whether either should give up all, or each a part? Would an conorable man have another yield the point of honor, or the principle, unconvinced? Surely the yielding party would no onger be entitled to the respect of the other, nor could cherish self-respect, nor, when applied to united States, hold up its head in the sisterhood. Now this is the case of a principle applied in the dispute to a wide extent of country, much of which is unpeopled, be it remembered, by the way. Must the man of honor recoils, no less on the one side than the prove but temporary.

other. The man of honor, who esteems another such, will not ask the surrender. Can the wit of man devise any method by which the point of honor may be saved to both sides, other than by parcelling out to each a portion of the territory, in the whole of which each side insists its principle should have the supremacy' In such an adjustment, they who have formed their conclusions from love of office or want of its emolumer cannot be expected to lend a helping hand. Knowing their own weakness they calculate on it in others, and are always expecting from others a tame surrender. Why should men of principle hesitate, nay, how can the Senate and the House sitate, to parcel out the territory, when they know that it has been twice done before on this same subject-on the admission of Missouri and Texas-and their constituents agreed to it; only here and there a member, true to the UNION, in steadfast rectitude of soul, lost (of less value to the honest man) h's place; not only agreed to it, but once hailed the holy act with shouts of solemn joy and manifold demonstrations of

So, also, there is a settled difference on the subject of the power of Congress over negro slavery in the District. On this branch of the contest, by itself, I would go as far as he who would go farthest for the interest of the South. Some-Nor is there any inconsistency between this and thing, much, is due to the honest antipathy of the North. If ertain facts in the history of voting at our Presi- her representatives will consent that slavery be not excluded dential elections. The Free-Soil party, for exam- from the south of 36° 30', let their righteous abhorrence of ple, had a good many votes at the last election; the slave-trade in the District be approved by its prevention. but this I cannot regard as an index of the general Not only do they abhor it, but so do we-we who are not feeling. Sure I am, that the most who voted with slave breeders for sale, but whose estates, so invested, have that party would never lift a finger against Southern come through ages from sire to son, by a train of events in interests, unless in connexion with some political the origin of which we had no agency, and for the riddance movement offering other attractions than a mere of which there is no open resort, if we were presumptuous enough to attempt to direct the movements of high Heaven. We, I say, abhor the trade in slaves, and not a herd of them passes our streets but inflicts a pang in many a beholder, and excites disgust.

One word more. The South is scarcely less free from fanatics than the North. Most people here love the Union; and the more we love it the stronger the reason why the North should beware how they tempt us by wrongs to disloyalty. Most people here think we have a firmer reliance for the security of our rights in the justice of most of the people of the North than in any appeal to their fears for the safety of the Union.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

FROM "THE POLYNESIAN" OF DECEMBER 15. COURT NEWS .- On Monday, the 10th instant, the KING gave a special audience to Commodore VOORHEES, Comnander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces of the United States in the China and East India Seas. The gallant Commodore, with a suite of Officers and the United States Consul, arrived housand, to make noise enough to be heard from at the Palace at 12 noon. He was presented to the King by

Major C. A. Ogden, United States Engineers; Command er T. M. Goldsborough, United States Navy; Commander G. J. Van Brunt, S. R. Addison, Surgeon; Commander S K. Knox; D. B. Phillips, Assistant Surgeon; F. B. McNeill, 1st. Lt. Marines; U. E. Boudinot, Master; D. L. Braine, Midshipman; D. Ochiltree, Acting Master; Cameron Anderson, Purser; D. C. Wirt, Secretary to the Commodore. The COMMODORE then addressed the King, in the following

May it please your Majesty: I have had the honor to be May it please your Majesty: I have had the honor to be appointed by my Government to convey to your shores an Envoy, in the person of Charles Eames, Esq., for the purpose of making a friendly treaty with your Majesty on the principles of reciprocity and mutual advantage. On my way hither, Mr. Eames met at San Francisco with Dr. Judd, your Majesty's representative, and finding him duly appointed for the purpose, concluded the treaty with him there, of which treaty I had the honor to be the bearer, and placed it, as I have no doubt you have been informed, into the hands of his excellency, Mr. Wyllie, your Majesty's Minister of Foreign Relations. On the conclusion of this treaty, Mr. Eames, United States Commissioner, deemed his mission at an end, and remains at San Francisco, leaving his place open here to be filled by a successor, who, he presumed, was about to be and remains at San Francisco, leaving his place open here to be filled by a successor, who, he presumed, was about to be appointed to fill the vacancy; otherwise, he might have ac-companied me, as was originally designed. A Commis-sioner will, without doubt, be here in good season, should my Government now deem another necessary: and, as the bearer of the treaty just formed between our respective Governments, through their respective duly appointed agents, and as a messenger of peace and good will, I am most happy to congratulate your Majesty upon the happy arrangement of a question which, I trust, will be equally advantageous to

the welfare of these Islands, and I cannot but feel myself flattered in having been charged with a matter by which I have it in my power to say to your Majesty, May the friendly relations, so long subsisting between the Government of the Sandwich Islands and the Government of the United States, still longer continue, and without interruption

To the above Address, it pleased his Majesty to reply as

"I am much pleased to receive the Commodore-in-Chief of the United States Naval Forces in the East Indies, and so many other brave Officers of the United States Navy and Army. And I should have been equally happy to have received, at the same time, Mr. Eames, the new Commissioner of the United States, and the negotiator of the treaty of which you were the distinguished bearer.

"I have always most eagerly desired to have a treaty with the United States; I have wished it to be one worthy of a nation so great, so liberal, so just, and so philanthropic, and framed so as to accommodate its provisions, as closely as possible, to the present and future wants of the two countries, which are so contiguous and so intimately connected by relations of commerce.

"I have read over the draught of which you were the bearer; I shall carefully consider it with the aid of my Council; i has to be submitted to the Government of Washington, and hope it will there assume a shape leading to a perfect parity and uniformity in the conventional relations which are to subsist between my kingdom and all other maritime and commercial nations, so as that the policy of my small kingdom may not be distracted, nor its independence endangered, by the suspicions and jealousies which one foreign Power may "If they all agree to respect my independence and my

neutrality, there will be no pretence for such jealousies, an they may all trust to me to treat them all with precisely the same favor. It is my wish and my determination, with Gon's help, to adhere firmly to a policy equal and impartial to all nations, as the only one on which my independence can rest with safety. "I take this occasion to thank you, and, through you, to

kind attentions to them. The King's Ministers, most of the high Chiefs, and his

Majesty's Judicial Officers were present. We have not seen the draught of the treaty conveyed hither

by Commodore Voorhees, and are not prepared to comment the Pacific of the Missouri compromise line, which was en- upon it. But, to be worthy of the great country with which grafted on the annexation of Texas. It is not certainly ascer- his Majesty treats, it must utterly reject all restrictions upon tained what portion of the North insists on an entire exclusion his sovereignty, and hold out the helping hand for this feeble of pegro slavery from all the Territories; nor of the South, kingdom to lean upon. Any thing less than this, at the preon the other hand, on its co-extensive admission. This, sent juncture of affairs, would come short of the reasonable however, is but too well known, that the party in each section wishes of his Majesty, and tend to protract still further the is strong enough, in its weakness, to be feared and courted conclusion of a treaty with a country with whom, above all by candidates for State and Federal offices. The contest is, others, on account of commercial intercourse, his Majesty is

We therefore hope the draught now presented has cut loose his neutrality, and of granting that reciprocity which such a

FROM OREGON.

We have files of the Oregon Spectator to the 29 h of November, inclusive.

The Spectator of November 15 says that every house and hovel, and every apology for either, in the city is occupied by some one glad to find a shelter. In September and October there were dispatched from the

Willamette and Columbia rivers 1,485,000 feet of lumber. the value of which was \$485,000. The editor of the Spectator complains of the increase of in-

emperance, and asks whether the temperance men bave given Mechanical labor commands higher rates in Oregon than ever before. Carpenters are receiving from five to ten dollars

The Cumberland Civilian of Friday states that the laborers on the line of the Ohio railroad west of that place have struck for higher wages, on almost every section under coneither yield the point, giving up the principle? From that tract. The inconvenience thus produced, it is hoped, will